



Inquirer.

AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR,
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All Men are Created Equal. -- Declaration of Independence.

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The American Newspaper Agent, 109 Broadway,
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recommend him to all our friends.

Wait Awhile.

Call for us—
We'll call you.

Call for us—

The following letter by Rev. Mr. Hadley is published by the Committee of the Whole World's Temperance Convention.

OPENING THE PORT OF PORTLAND IN PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Sept. 6, 1852.

Dear Sir—Your communication of the 6th inst., is the comment received; and although the immediate demand upon my time for personal writing, are numerous and urgent, I have nothing to add to repeat the material representations concerning the operations of our Law, to which you allude.

The duties of government do not allow me much opportunity to write upon the subject of Temperance, or the Maine Law, or allied meetings where the subjects are discussed; but when such grows out from this place, as those referred to in your letter, I will add a short statement, and extend my remarks to the Law, but partly from the friends of temperance whom I have met, and mostly from those who have learned its trends in reading its operation. There are many such among our less educated citizens.

I would more desirably than he can say that there will be dispute, and over every question, and even from the same side, as to what was done, and what was not done, and how far the Law has been carried, and how far it has gone, hindering, under color, contracting them I have scarcely written or spoken publicly upon these subjects, for the whole year, excepting in the course of my services as a student at New York, and in one speech of Mr. Chapman of New York giving him some facts which I had no time, which I have just collected, was responsible for, during the month of June, 1851, to answer questions which he proposed concerning the operations of the Law, &c., which I promised to do; but partly from the fact that I had no time to prepare a letter to him, and partly from our approaching election, when I shall furnish him with many facts which I have been collecting, some of which I will state to you.

I am now prepared to say, that during my residence here as minister to the poor for the space of four years, and five months, there never has been less demand for charity in this city, than in the last three months of the year, and in December, has been the greatest want, and the largest amount of political damage done, and the haters of the Maine Law and its author, may ascribe to me what motives they please in making this assertion. Suppose it to be so, still, as far as I can see, it is not the Law, but with the press at city or State administration, nor with Mr. Neal Dow. I never received nor expected a personal favor from Mr. Dow. In religious opinions, he and myself are as far apart as possible. Your informant says that "John Neal's assertions are all true,—that there is more drinking in Portland than ever, and that Mr. Hadley is right in what he said." I am not disposed to say much. I am willing they should go to what they are worth. They have not appeared to me to be calculated to injure the Law—certainly not in Portland, and probably not in the State of Maine. I do wish everybody who has time, would carefully read them all. But as to being "more drinking in Portland than ever,"—that such a palpable falsehood

is, I regret the necessity of writing upon so important a subject with such great haste; but who have such simple facts, as I can furnish at a minute's notice, and put on paper in the briefest possible time.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. H. HADLEY,
Minister of Large,
To Rev. T. W. HIGGINS, Worcester, Mass.

THE GREAT NARCOTIC.

We take the following from an article in the August No. of Blackwood, entitled, "The Narcotics we indulge in."

"The tobacco of India is probably the most popular, whence it was introduced into Spain and France in the beginning of the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, and into England half a century later (1580) by Sir Francis Drake."

"Since that time both the use and cultivation of tobacco have spread over a large portion of the globe."

Besides the different parts of America,

including Canada, New Brunswick, the U.

S. States, Mexico, the Western coast,

of South America, Australia, Turkey,

Trinidad, and the East Indies, China, Korea,

the Philippines, and Japan. It has

been raised with success also in nearly every country of Europe, while in Africa it is

cultivated in Egypt, Algeria, Tunis,

and the Cape of Good Hope.

It is, indeed, among narcotics, what tobacco is among poisons,

so generally cultivated, the most hardy,

and the most easily grown."

For the snuffmilk, the dried leaves are

sprinkled with water, laid in heaps, and allowed to ferment. They are then dried again, reduced to powder, and baked or roasted. The dry emulsions, like Scotch and Irish, are usually prepared from the midrib—the rappers, or moist snuff, from the soft part of the leaves. The latter are also variously scented, to suit the taste of the customer.

In the East—the priests and sultans of Persia, and the people of India, against their holy religion, yet nevertheless the Turks and Persians became the greatest smokers in the world.

The pipe is principally in the hands

of the rich and educated classes;

and is used in an execution chamber.

Nevertheless, if there be no soil at hand,

it may be thoroughly dried and pulverized, and thus used.

Guano should not be mixed with

water, but may be immersed in it,

or may be made into a poultice to

promote vegetation. The compound should be made under cover, unless the weather be dry. Rain would be quite injurious to it, in hastening the decomposition of the guano, and expelling its ammonia in the atmosphere.

QUANTITY REQUIRED PER ACRE.

This will depend on the kind of soil, its condition, and the kind of plant to be grown. From 250 to 400 lbs. of guano per acre is the quantity to apply.

It acts quickly in a light sandy soil, or loam, and is soon to start crops on cold, moist land. It lasts the ripening of crops on all kinds of soil.

Take Particular Notice.—In speaking below about applying a tablespoonful, or any other quantity of guano, we mean that amount without admixture; if mixed with four times its quantity, it will require four tablespoonsfuls of this compound to be applied to the single one of guano, etc.

GRASS AND GRASS LANDS.

Spread broadcast from 250 to 400 lbs. per acre, mixed in a compost of earth, about four to one. As soon as the snow is off the ground and the frost begins to come out, is the best time to apply the compound, in a smaller bottle, and sprinkle a little upon them; or mix up a table-spoonful of guano in a gill of water, and pour the liquid upon the insets. It will be found to kill the smaller ones almost instantaneously, and the larger in two hours' time.

ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS GUANO BY EMINENT CHEMISTS.

Chemists—Chapin, Atkinson, Ammonium salts, 33 to 40 12 23 22 22 pr. c.

Animal muriat, 5 to 7 4 5 to 6

Sals of tartar, 8 to 12 8 9 to 11

Pop. of lime, 23 to 25 50 50 to 37

Magnesia, 51 51 51 51

Oxalate of lime, 10 to 13 22 28 to 15

Water, 25 25 25 25

Sands, — — — — —

ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS GUANO BY DR. CHILTON, TON OF NEW YORK.

Pennsylv. China, Africa,

Phosphate of lime, 26.85 52.65 33.00

Ammonical salts, 4.93 3.16 22.04

Oxalate of lime, 5.44 — —

Phos. mag. ammonia, 2.00 — —

Calcium of lime, 8.12 — —

Water, 51 51 51

Sulphate of potash, 5.33 4.17

Sulphate of soda, — — — — —

—— 4.41 — —

being about one-twentieth part of the whole supposed produce of the globe.

The most remarkable estimations concern with the use of tobacco, as the rapidity with which its growth and abundance has increased, in almost every country, since the discovery of America. In 1662, the quantity raised in Virginia, the chief producer of tobacco on the Amer-

ican shore of the Atlantic—was only 600,000 lbs., and the quantity exported from that country in 1689, only 120,000 lbs. In 1700, it was 12,000,000 lbs., and in 1730, 30,000,000 lbs., and in 1750, 50,000,000 lbs., and in 1770, 70,000,000 lbs., and in 1790, 100,000,000 lbs., and in 1800, 120,000,000 lbs., and in 1810, 150,000,000 lbs., and in 1820, 180,000,000 lbs., and in 1830, 200,000,000 lbs., and in 1840, 250,000,000 lbs., and in 1850, 300,000,000 lbs., and in 1851, 350,000,000 lbs., and in 1852, 400,000,000 lbs., and in 1853, 450,000,000 lbs., and in 1854, 500,000,000 lbs., and in 1855, 550,000,000 lbs., and in 1856, 600,000,000 lbs., and in 1857, 650,000,000 lbs., and in 1858, 700,000,000 lbs., and in 1859, 750,000,000 lbs., and in 1860, 800,000,000 lbs., and in 1861, 850,000,000 lbs., and in 1862, 900,000,000 lbs., and in 1863, 950,000,000 lbs., and in 1864, 1,000,000,000 lbs., and in 1865, 1,050,000,000 lbs., and in 1866, 1,100,000,000 lbs., and in 1867, 1,150,000,000 lbs., and in 1868, 1,200,000,000 lbs., and in 1869, 1,250,000,000 lbs., and in 1870, 1,300,000,000 lbs., and in 1871, 1,350,000,000 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2111, 13,350,000,000 lbs., and in 2112, 13,400,000,000 lbs., and in 2113, 13,450,000,000 lbs., and in 2114, 13,500,000,000 lbs., and in 2115, 13,550,000,000 lbs., and in 2116, 13,600,000,000 lbs., and in 2117, 13,650,000,000 lbs., and in 2118, 13,700,000,000 lbs., and in 2119, 13,750,000,000 lbs., and in 2120, 13,800,000,000 lbs., and in 2121, 13,850,000,000 lbs., and in 2122, 13,900,000,000 lbs., and in 2123, 13,950,000,000 lbs., and in 2124, 14,000,000,000 lbs., and in 2125, 14,050,000,000 lbs., and in 2126, 14,100,000,000 lbs., and in 2127, 14,150,000,000 lbs., and in 2128, 14,200,000,000 lbs., and in 2129, 14,250,000,000 lbs., and in 2130, 14,300,000,000 lbs., and in 2131, 14,350,000,000 lbs., and in 2132, 14,400,000,000 lbs., and in 2133, 1